

EXHIBIT A

318B38514 (hereinafter “Claim”). Both of which apply to Plaintiff’s residential property and are at issue in the present case.

3. Defendant State Farm Fire and Casualty Company may be served through the Office of Superintendent of Insurance by delivering a copy of the complaint to the Office of Superintendent of Insurance, Attn: Service of Process, P.O. Box 1689, Santa Fe, New Mexico 87504-1689.

JURISDICTION & VENUE

4. This Honorable Court has jurisdiction and venue is proper because: (1) one or more acts or omissions forming the basis for liability occurred in Doña Ana, New Mexico (2) Defendant is a foreign insurance company that engages in the business of insurance in the State of New Mexico, and (3) Plaintiff’s causes of action arise out of Defendant’s business activities in the State of New Mexico.
5. All conditions precedent to recovery by Plaintiff have been met or have occurred.

AGENCY

6. All acts by Defendant were undertaken and completed by its officers, agents, servants, employees, and/or representatives. Such were either done with the full authorization or ratification of Defendant and/or were completed in their normal and routine course and scope of employment with Defendant.

ALLEGATIONS OF PLAINTIFF

7. This matter resolves largely around a first-party insurance dispute regarding the extent of damages and amount of loss suffered to Plaintiff’s property. In addition to seeking economic and penalty based damages from Defendant, Plaintiff also seeks compensation from Defendant for damages caused by improperly evaluating the extensive damages associated with this case.

8. Plaintiff owns the property, which is located at 2935 Estrada, Mesilla, New Mexico 88046 (hereinafter “the Property”), a home.
9. Prior to the occurrence in question, Plaintiff purchased the Policy from Defendant to cover the Property at issue for a loss due to hail, wind, and other enumerated perils.
10. Pursuant to Plaintiff’s obligation as a Policyholder, Plaintiff made complete and timely payments of all insurance premiums. Moreover, the Policy covered Plaintiff during the date of loss in question.
11. On or around October 21, 2015 the Property suffered incredible damage due to a severe hail and wind storm. The Property’s damage constitutes a covered loss under the Policy. Plaintiff subsequently opened a claim on October 21, 2015 and Defendant assigned an adjuster to adjust the claim. Subsequently, Defendant intentionally and wrongfully refused to issue a full and fair payment for the covered loss as rightfully owed under the Policy. Defendant also failed to provide Plaintiff with an explanation of the basis for its
12. refusal to offer a full and fair settlement, in violation of N.M. STAT. ANN. § 59A-16-20(N). To date Plaintiff has not received and explanation.
13. Defendant and its representatives conspired to intentionally misrepresent the value of Plaintiff’s claim as exhibited by Defendant’s method of investigation and estimation of Plaintiff’s loss, all of which were conducted in such a way in order to intentionally minimize and underpay the loss incurred by Plaintiff. Specifically, Defendant and its representatives willfully ignored the objective evidence of damage to the Property, all of which constitute a covered loss under the policy and for which Plaintiff is entitled to policy benefits. As a result, Defendant’s engineer failed to fully quantify Plaintiff’s losses. Thus, Defendant’s estimate failed to place Plaintiff in a pre-loss condition. Such bad faith misconduct is a violation of

N.M. STAT. ANN. § 59A-16-20(E) for failing in good faith to effectuate a prompt, fair, and equitable settlement when liability has become reasonably clear.

14. Defendant's initial investigation forced Plaintiff to bear his own cost and hire a professional estimate writer, Insurance Appraisal Group, LLC, to create a proper estimate of the damages. On or around April 1, 2017, Insurance Appraisal Group, LLC inspected the Property. Following this inspection, Insurance Appraisal Group, LLC estimated the damage to the Property to be \$165,615.04. Based on the investigation, Insurance Appraisal Group, LLC recommended significant repairs to the roof, including but not limited to: removal and replacement of 4" ISO board; removal and replacement of the modified bitumen roofing material; and removal and replacement of 1" perlite board insulation. Insurance Appraisal Group, LLC's also recommended significant repairs to the property's exterior stucco.
15. Defendant's estimate did not allow for adequate funds to cover the cost of repairs and therefore, grossly undervalued all of the damages sustained to the Property, nor did Defendant's estimate address Insurance Appraisal Group, LLC's scope and estimate. As a result of this conduct, Plaintiff's claims were intentionally and knowingly underpaid.
16. Defendant's adjusters acted as authorized agents of Defendant. Defendant's adjusters acted within the course and scope of their authority as authorized by Defendant. Plaintiff relied on Defendant and its adjusters to properly investigate, evaluate, and adjust the claim regarding the Property and to issue payments to fix such damage. To date, proper payments have not been made regarding this claim.
17. All conditions precedent to recovery by Plaintiff have been met or have occurred.
18. All acts by Defendant were undertaken and completed by its officers, agents, servants, employees, and/or representatives. Such actions were done with the full authorization or

ratification of Defendant and/or were completed in the normal and routine course and scope of employment with Defendant.

19. As a result of Defendant's wrongful acts and omissions, Plaintiff was forced to retain the professional services of McClenny Moseley & Associates, PLLC, who is representing Plaintiff with respect to the following causes of action.

CAUSES OF ACTION

COUNT I: BREACH OF CONTRACT

20. Plaintiff hereby incorporates by reference all facts and circumstances set forth under the foregoing paragraphs.
21. According to the Policy that Plaintiff purchased, Defendant had the absolute duty to investigate Plaintiff's damages and to pay Plaintiff's Policy benefits for the claim made due to the extensive damages caused by the October 21, 2015 hail and wind storm.
22. As a result of the October 21, 2015 storm, Plaintiff suffered severe damage.
23. Despite objective evidence of such damages, Defendant has breached its contractual obligations under the Policy by failing to pay Plaintiff benefits relating to the cost to properly repair Plaintiff's Property, as well as for related losses. As a result of this breach, Plaintiff has suffered actual and consequential damages.
24. Such denial is wrongful and a breach of the insurance contract.
25. As a result of the breach of contract Plaintiff is entitled to all property damages resulting therefrom.

COUNT II: UNFAIR INSURANCE CLAIM PRACTICES

26. Plaintiff hereby incorporates by reference all facts and circumstances set forth within the foregoing paragraphs.

27. The acts and failures to act of Defendant, as enumerated above, constitute unfair claims practices which are prohibited pursuant to the New Mexico Unfair Insurance Claims Practices Act, NMSA 1978, § 59A-16-20, including but not limited to:

- A. Misrepresenting to insureds pertinent facts or policy provisions relating to coverages at issue;
- B. Failing to acknowledge and act reasonably promptly upon communications with respect to claims from insureds arising under policies;
- C. Failing to adopt and implement reasonable standards for the prompt investigation and processing of insureds' claims arising under policies;
- D. Failing to affirm or deny coverage of claims of insureds within a reasonable time after proof of loss requirements under the policy have been completed and submitted by the insured;
- E. Not attempting in good faith to effectuate prompt, fair and equitable settlements of an insured's claims in which liability has become reasonably clear;
- F. Failing to settle all catastrophic claims within a ninety-day period after the assignment of a catastrophic claim number when a catastrophic loss has been declared;
- G. Compelling insureds to institute litigation to recover amounts due under policy by offering substantially less than the amounts ultimately recovered in actions brought by such insureds when such insureds have made claims for amounts reasonably similar to amounts ultimately recovered;
- H. Attempting to settle a claim by an insured for less than the amount to which a reasonable person would have believed he was entitled by reference to written or

printed advertising material accompanying or made part of an application;

- I. Attempting to settle claims on the basis of an application that was altered without notice to, or knowledge or consent of, the insured, his representative, agent or broker;
- J. Failing, after payment of a claim, to inform insureds or beneficiaries, upon request by them, of the coverage under which payment has been made;
- K. Making known to insureds or claimants a practice of insurer of appealing from arbitration awards in favor of insureds or claimants for the purpose of compelling them to accept settlements or compromises less than the amount awarded in arbitration;
- L. Delaying the investigation or payment of claims by requiring an insured, claimant or the physician of either to submit a preliminary claim report and then requiring the subsequent submission of formal proof of loss forms, both of which submissions contain substantially the same information;
- M. Failing to settle an insured's claims promptly where liability has become apparent under one portion of the policy coverage in order to influence settlement under other portions of the policy coverage; and/or
- N. Failing to promptly provide an insured a reasonable explanation of the basis relied on in the policy in relation to the facts or applicable law for denial of a claim or for the offer of a compromise settlement.

28. Defendant knowingly engaged such in acts with such a frequency as to indicate a general business practice of failing to acknowledge and act reasonably promptly upon communications with respect to claims from insureds arising under policies; and not attempting in good faith to

effectuate prompt, fair, and equitable settlements of an insured's claims in which liability has become reasonably clear.

29. Defendant act in such a way to consistently delay, deny or undervalue property claims made by its insureds.
30. As a direct and proximate result of the unfair claims practices of Defendant, Plaintiff has suffered compensatory damages, incidental damages, and consequential damages in a monetary amount to be determined at trial.
31. Plaintiff is also entitled to an award of attorney's fees and costs under the statute.

COUNT III: BAD FAITH

32. Plaintiff hereby incorporates by reference all facts and circumstances in the foregoing paragraphs.
33. There is implied in every insurance policy a duty on the part of the insurance company to deal fairly with the policyholder.
34. Fair dealing means to act honestly and in good faith in the performance of the contract.
35. The insurance company must give equal consideration to its own interests and the interests of the policy holder.
36. An insurance company and its employees act in bad faith when they refuse to pay a claim of the policyholder for reasons which are frivolous or unfounded.
37. In deciding whether to pay a claim, the insurance company and its employees and agents must act reasonably under the circumstances to conduct a timely and fair investigation and evaluation of the claim.
38. A failure to timely investigate, evaluate, and/or pay a claim is a bad faith breach of the duty to act honestly and in good faith in the performance of the insurance contract.

39. The acts and failures to act of Defendant as enumerated above constitutes a breach of their duty of good faith to Plaintiff including, but not limited to.
40. The Defendant's actions taken were unreasonable, and there was further delay by the Defendant in not investigating this matter on a timely basis and in an appropriate way such that there was a breach of duty of honesty and good faith and performance of the insurance contract such that the actions of the Defendant herein constituted bad faith.
41. The Defendant acted in bad faith in refusing to pay a claim of policyholder and did not act in fair dealing meaning good faith and performance of the contract such that the actions constitute bad faith.
42. The actions of the Defendant were in bad faith in an effort to settle or resolve this matter in that they have a duty to timely investigate and fairly evaluate the claim of the insured, and Defendant has not done so in this case which constitutes bad faith.
43. The investigation was not conducted in a competent manner such that the actions of the Defendant were in bad faith.
44. The actions of the Defendant in refusing to pay under either of the claims constitutes bad faith under the common law, such that the actions are without reason and that are designed to prevent the insured from collecting damages to which they are reasonably entitled.
45. As a direct result of the bad faith of Defendant, Plaintiff has suffered compensatory damages, incidental damages and consequential damages, in a monetary amount to be determined at trial.
46. The acts and failures to act of Defendants as enumerated above, constitutes an unreasonable failure to pay a first party coverage claim, entitling Plaintiff to an award of reasonable attorney fees and costs pursuant to NMSA 1978, § 39-2-1.

COUNT IV: NEGLIGENCE

47. Plaintiff hereby incorporates by reference all facts and circumstances in the foregoing paragraphs.
48. Plaintiff entrusted Defendant to properly adjust Plaintiff's insurance claim for the Property damage. Defendant did not properly adjust the claim and misinformed Plaintiff of the severity of the Property damage. Defendant had and owed a duty to ensure that the Property damage was properly adjusted. Nevertheless, Defendant failed to ensure that Plaintiff's damage was properly adjusted. This failure is a clear breach of Defendant's duty, and as a result, Plaintiff suffered significant injuries.
49. Defendant and its assigned adjuster had and owed a legal duty to Plaintiff to properly adjust all losses associated with the Property. Defendant, individually and through its assigned adjuster, breached this duty in a number of ways, including, but not limited to, the following:
- A. Defendant, individually and through its assigned adjuster, was to exercise due care in adjusting and paying policy proceeds regarding the Property;
 - B. Defendant, individually and through its assigned adjuster, had a duty to competently and completely handle and pay all covered losses associated with the Property;
 - C. Defendant, individually and through its assigned adjuster, failed to properly complete all adjusting activities associated with Plaintiff's damages; and,
 - D. Defendant's acts, omissions, and/or breaches, individually and through its assigned adjuster, did great damage to Plaintiff, and were a proximate cause of Plaintiff's damages.

50. The acts and failures to act by and of Defendant were malicious, willful, reckless, wanton, oppressive, in bad faith, and/or fraudulent, entitling Plaintiff to recover punitive damages in an amount to be determined at trial.

WAIVER & ESTOPPEL

51. Plaintiff hereby incorporates by reference all facts and circumstances in the foregoing paragraphs.

52. Defendant has waived and is estopped from asserting any defenses, conditions, exclusions, or exceptions to coverage not contained in any Reservation of Rights or denial letters to Plaintiff.

DAMAGES

53. Defendant's acts have been the producing and/or proximate cause of damage to Plaintiff that far exceeds the minimum jurisdictional limits of this Honorable Court.

ATTORNEY'S FEES

54. As described above, Plaintiff is entitled to all reasonable and necessary attorney's fees pursuant to NMSA 1978, § 39-2-1 and NMSA 1984, § 57-2-1.

JURY DEMAND

55. Plaintiff demands a trial by jury.

PRAYER

Plaintiff prays that judgement be entered against Defendant, and that Plaintiff be awarded the actual damages, consequential damages, prejudgment interest, additional statutory damages, post judgement interest, reasonable and necessary attorney's fees, court costs and for all other such relief, general or specific, in law or in equity, whether pled or unpled within this Original Complaint.

WHEREFORE, PREMISES CONSIDERED, for all reasons set forth above, Plaintiff prays he be awarded all such relief to which he is due as a result of the acts of Defendant, and for all such other relief to which Plaintiff may be justly entitled.

RESPECTFULLY SUBMITTED,

/s/ Jonathan L.R. Baeza

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THIRD JUDICIAL DISTRICT
STATE OF NEW MEXICO
DONA ANA, NEW MEXICO

VINCENT SAVAGE,

Plaintiff,

Vs.

STATE FARM FIRE AND
CASUALTY COMPANY

Defendants.

D-307-CV-2017-01772
Cause No: _____

Hon. Beyer, Marci

JURY DEMAND

Plaintiff requests a trial by jury and respectfully asks this Court to place this Case in the
Jury Docket. Plaintiff requests 6 jurors.

RESPECTFULLY SUBMITTED,

/s/ Jonathan L.R. Baeza

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STATE OF NEW MEXICO
COUNTY OF DOÑA ANA
THIRD JUDICIAL DISTRICT COURT

VINCENT SAVAGE,

Plaintiff,

V.

Case No. CV-2017-1772
Judge Beyer

STATE FARM FIRE AND CASUALTY
COMPANY,

Defendant.

ORDER REQUIRING SCHEDULING REPORTS,
A DISCOVERY PLAN, EXPERT WITNESS DISCLOSURE,
AND LIMITING STIPULATIONS TO ENLARGE TIME
FOR RESPONSIVE PLEADINGS

IT IS SO ORDERED:

- A. Plaintiff shall serve a copy of this order on each defendant with the summons and complaint and file a certificate of such service. Parties other than plaintiffs who assert claims against others who have not been served with this order shall serve a copy of this order on those against whom they assert claims with the pleading asserting such claims and shall file a certificate of such service.
- B. Within sixty (60) calendar days after the initial pleading is filed, parties of record shall file a scheduling report with copies to opposing parties and the assigned judge. Parties shall confer and are encouraged to file a Joint Scheduling Report, LR3-Form 2.12 NMRA for Track A or LR3-Form 2.13 for Tracks B and C, or, if they cannot agree, file an individual Scheduling Report, LR3-Form 2.13 NMRA. *See* copies of forms attached hereto.
- C. Any party who enters an appearance in the case more than sixty (60) calendar days after the filing of the initial pleading shall file a scheduling report within ten (10) business days and deliver a copy to the assigned judge.

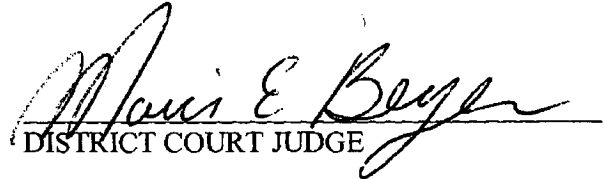
- D. If all parties are not of record within sixty (60) calendar days of the filing of the initial pleading, the party making claims against the absent parties (*Plaintiff for Defendants, Third-Party Plaintiffs for Third-Party Defendants, etc.*) shall, within five (5) business days after the sixtieth (60th) day, file and serve parties of record and deliver to the assigned judge, a written explanation following LR3-Form 2.14 NMRA, "Delay in Putting the Matter at Issue."
- E. Counsel or parties who do not have attorneys may not stipulate to an enlargement of time greater than fourteen (14) calendar days for the filing of a responsive pleading without a motion and order. The motion shall state with particularity the reason(s) an enlargement is in the best interests of the parties. A copy of the motion and stipulation shall be delivered to all parties as well as counsel. The enlargement requested shall be for a specified time.
- F. When all parties have been joined and the case is at issue, the parties shall immediately notify in writing the assigned judge and the alternative dispute resolution coordinator.
- G. If appropriate, the court will refer this matter to settlement facilitation under Part VI of the Local Rules of the Third Judicial District Court.
- H. Within seventy-five (75) calendar days from the date the initial pleading is filed, or fifteen (15) calendar days after the case is at issue if LR3-Form 2.14 NMRA has been filed, the parties shall either:
- (1) stipulate to a discovery plan and file the stipulation with the court, or
 - (2) request a hearing to establish a discovery plan pursuant to Paragraph F of Rule 1-026 NMRA.
 - (3) In the absence of a stipulated discovery plan or a timely request from a party for a hearing to establish a discovery plan, the following plan shall go into effect:
Within one hundred (100) calendar days after the initial pleading was filed or fifteen (15) calendar days after a party has entered the suit, whichever is the later date, each party shall provide to all other parties:
 - a. The name and, if known, the address and telephone number of each individual likely to have discoverable information relevant to disputed issues raised by the

pleadings, identifying the subjects of the information;

- b. A copy of, or a description by category and location of, all documents, data compilations, and tangible things in the possession, custody, or control of the party that are relevant to disputed issues raised by the pleadings;
- c. A computation of any category of damages claimed by the disclosing party, providing copies or making available for inspection and copying the documents or other evidentiary materials and medical records and opinions, not privileged or protected from disclosure, on which such computation is based, including materials bearing on the nature and extent of injuries suffered;
- d. For inspection and copying, any insurance agreement under which any person carrying on an insurance business may be liable to satisfy part or all of a judgment which may be entered in the action or to indemnify or reimburse for payments made to satisfy the judgment;
- e. If the medical condition of a party is at issue, such party shall give a medical release authorization to opposing parties. The parties shall confer regarding the nature and extent of the release and stipulate, if possible. If the parties cannot agree, each party shall file a memorandum with a proposed medical release authorization advocating that party's proposed form to the court. A copy of the memorandum and proposed form shall be delivered to the assigned judge. Rule 1-007.1 NIMRA shall apply.

- I. Pursuant to Rule 1-026(E) NMRA, parties shall reasonably supplement discovery required in Subparagraphs (3)(a) through (e) of Paragraph H of this Order.
- J. Intent to Call Expert Witness - Disclosure. No later than sixty (60) calendar days after filing their respective pleading or responsive pleading, all parties shall exchange a "Notice of Intent to Call Expert Witness(es)". The parties shall list the names, addresses and phone numbers for all anticipated experts, including a brief summary of the subject matter of each witness' testimony. If an expert has not yet been identified by a party, the parties must list the specialized area(s) in which

an expert is anticipated to be retained and a brief summary of the areas or issues on which the expert is expected to testify. With respect to each expert listed, all parties are to observe their continuing duty to timely supplement discovery and shall further abide by the requirements of Section 8 of the attachment to the Rule 16(B) Scheduling Order.


DISTRICT COURT JUDGE

Delivered to Plaintiff on 06/23/17

Claude Bowman
Clerk of the District Court



Claudine T. Bernal, Court Clerk II

